

A new species of the weevil genus *Alatavia* from Kyrgyzstan (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Alatavia zaslavskii sp. n., very closely related to *A. hirta* Korotyaev, 1998, is described from Kyrgyzstan.

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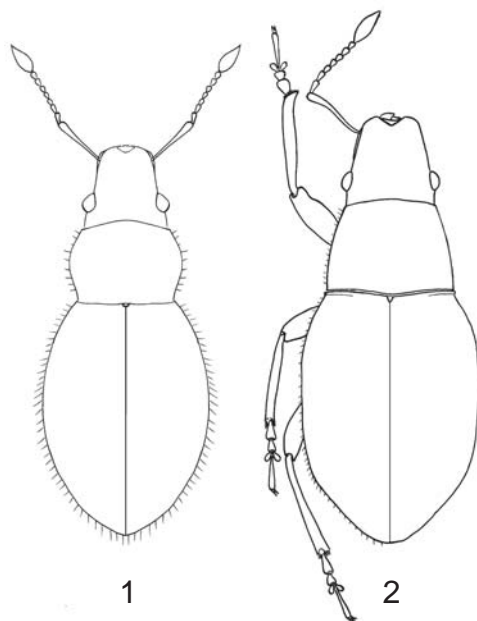
Alatavia zaslavskii sp. n. (Figs 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17)

Holotype. ♂, **Kyrgyzstan**, Inner Tien Shan Mts., southern slope of the Kirgizskii Alatau Range, Susamyr River valley near Tunuk Vill., 2-3.VIII.1981 (V.A. Zaslavski), in the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg.

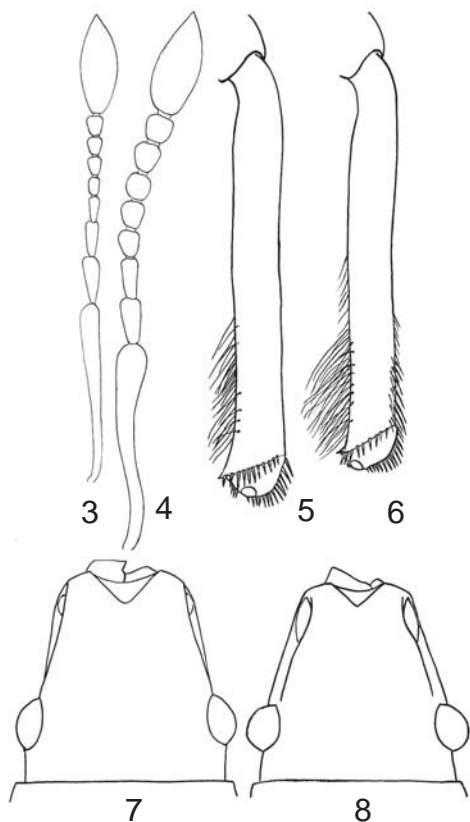
Description. *Male*. Rostrum weakly transverse, 0.8 times as long as wide, strongly narrowing apically. Dorsal surface of rostrum scarcely convex longitudinally, shallowly depressed at antennal insertion, with sharp, medium-high, broadly V-shaped epistomal keel. In middle part, rostral dorsum nearly flat, its lateral margins noticeably bending ventrally and becoming more blunted toward base; dorsum moderately convex in cross-section near eyes. Anterior part of frons shallowly depressed at sides, so that rostral dorsum somewhat separated from the evenly convex posterior part of frons and vertex. Temples half as long as eyes, shallowly constricted. Head capsule and rostrum matt, densely and finely punctate. Eyes situated in dorsal half of head capsule, small, weakly oblong, strongly and evenly convex; in lateral view, their dorsal margin separated from frons level by about transverse eye diameter. Antennal scrobes narrowly visible in dorsal view at antennal insertion, deep, rapidly widening, with obtuse margins, directed below eyes. Scape of antenna strongly curved at base, nearly straight in middle part, and moderately curved in apical 0.4. Funicle moniliform, rather thick; 2nd segment slightly shorter than 1st, twice as long as wide; 3rd-7th segments of subequal length, funicle not conspicuously widening apically; 7th segment about as wide as long. Club spindle-shaped, medium-long, clearly separated from funicle. All funicular segments with rosette of pale,

erect, apparently rather long hairs partly wanting or broken in holotype.

Pronotum 1.33 times as wide as long; base shallowly bisinuate, with broad median part arcuately produced posteriorly. Sides in basal half shallowly emarginate, with posterior angles slightly less than 90°, but not projecting; anterior to weak angulation slightly before middle, concavely converging to anterior margin. Disc weakly convex longitudinally, with shallow transverse basal and



Figs 1, 2. *Alatavia* Bajt., male body outline. 1, *A. hirta* Kor.; 2, *A. zaslavskii* sp. n.



Figs 3-8. *Alatavia* Bajt., right antenna (3, 4), male hind tibia (5, 6), head dorsal view (7, 8). 3, *A. hirta* Kor.; 4, 5, 7, *A. zaslavskii* sp. n.; 6, 8, *A. albida* Ball.

apical depressions visible in lateral view; rather strongly and evenly convex in cross-section, matt, very densely and finely punctate. Scutellum small, convex, triangular.

Elytra 1.47 times as long as wide, 1.34 times as wide as pronotum, subparallel-sided in middle part, shortly narrowing at apex. Base with narrow, raised margination reaching scutellum and projecting at sides. Disc strongly convex in cross-section and moderately, almost evenly convex longitudinally, with steep, flattened apical declivity. Striae linear. Intervals flat, sparsely and very finely punctate under scales.

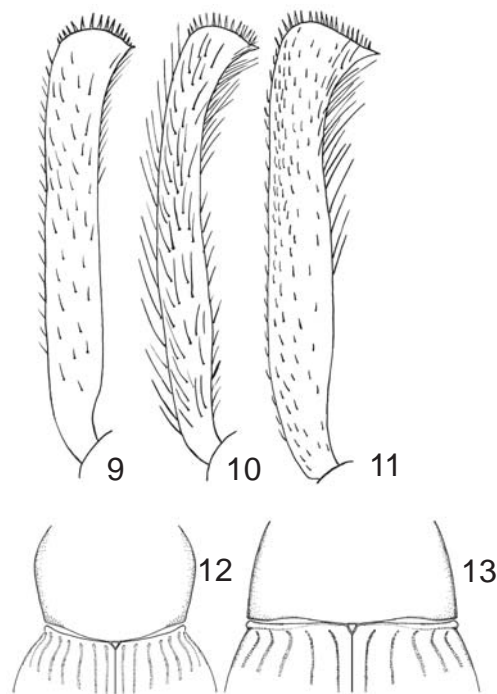
Legs medium-long; femora weakly widened in middle part. Tibiae slender, straight, subulate. Fore tibia weakly incurved apically, with short, stout mucro and sparse stylet-shaped spines in apical comb. Middle and hind tibiae straight throughout entire length, with minute sharp mucrones; apical combs composed of dense, long, fine spines slightly extending on outer tibial surface. Tarsi short and narrow; 1st and 2nd

segments of fore tarsus triangular, 1st 1.5 times as long as wide, 2nd as long as wide, slightly narrower than 1st; 3rd segment as long as 2nd and 1.5 times as wide as 2nd, with narrow, weakly rounded lobes. Claw-segment narrow, weakly widened distal to middle and slightly narrowing apically thereafter, by 2/3 protruding beyond lobes of 3rd segment. Claws connate, weakly divergent in apical part. Venter flat; anal ventrite rounded triangular, with slightly reflexed apex. Aedeagus as in Fig. 15.

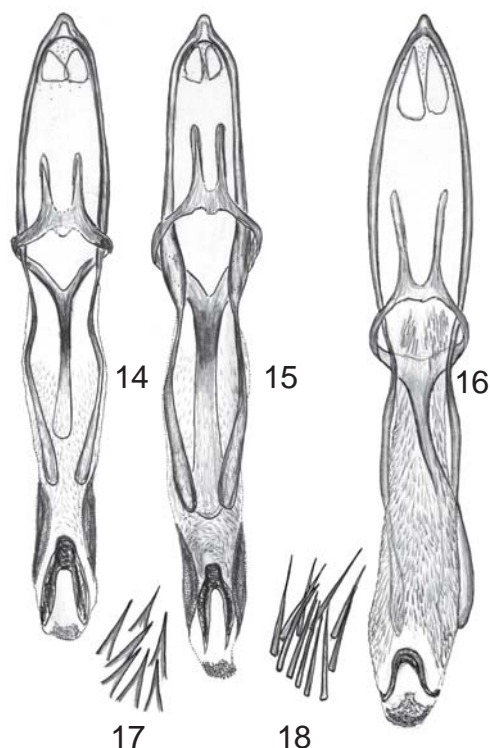
Body entirely black, densely covered with pale bluish green, short, recumbent, round or blunted apically scales; scape and funicle of antennae and also tarsi clothed with narrower scales, those on claw-segment oval or lanceolate. In addition, all body clothed with erect, short, about half-width of elytral interval, setae; inner margin of tibiae with longer and denser fine hairs.

Body length 4.45, width 2.15 mm.

Comparison. The new species is very closely related to *A. hirta* Korotyaev (Korotyaev, 1998), also from Kyrgyzstan, but differs in the black colour of the entire body, thicker moniliform antennal funicle, S-shaped antennal scape (Figs



Figs 9-13. *Alatavia* Bajt., right fore tibia dorsal view (9-11), pronotum and basal part of elytra dorsal view (12, 13). 9, 13, *A. zaslavskii* sp. n.; 10, 12, *A. hirta* Kor.; 11, *A. albida* Ball.



Figs 14-18. *Alatavia* Bajt., aedeagus dorsal view (14-16) and armature of internal sac (17, 18). **14,** *A. hirta* Kor.; **15, 17,** *A. zaslavskii* sp. n.; **16, 18,** *A. albida* Ball.

3, 4), shorter erect pubescence (Figs 1, 2), nearly straight male fore tibia with short erect pale setae along outer margin (Figs 9, 10), thickened in basal third walls of the penis tube, and thick manubrium of the tegmen (Figs 14, 15).

From *A. albida* Ball., the new species differs in the flat rostral dorsum, which has no lateral carinae and covers antennal scrobes (Figs. 7, 8); presence of erect pale setae on the body and tibiae (Figs. 10, 11); poorly developed hair brush on inner margin of the hind tibia in male (Figs. 5, 6); shorter aedeagus; somewhat more strongly attenuate apically penis with thickened basally walls, and shape of the basal sclerite and spines on walls of the endophallus (Figs. 15-18).

From both *A. hirta* and *A. albida*, the new species differs in the shape of the body (Figs 12, 13): the pronotum is trapeziform, with sides nearly straight and continuing outline of the elytra, whereas *A. hirta* and *A. albida* have sides of pronotum and elytra distinctly rounded and separated by angular emargination. The disc of elytra in *A. zaslavskii* sp. n. is flat and leveling with disc of pronotum, whereas in *A. hirta* and *A. albida* it is convex and clearly separated from the disc of pronotum.

Etymology. The species is named after the late V.A. Zaslavski in appreciation of his contribution to the knowledge of the weevil fauna of Middle Asia.

Acknowledgements

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References

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